

## JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

## SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES MEMBERS OF UNICEF'S PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

The President of the Government of the FPRY Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz-Tito received yesterday at 7:30 p.m. in the White Palace at Dedinje. Mr. August Lind, President of UNICEF's Programme Committee (Switzerland); Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair, President of UNICEF's Executive Committee (Canada); Mr. Maurice Pait, Executive Director of UNICEF, accompanied by Mrs. Rochelle Pait; members of the Programme Committee, Kate Gabriel Brennan (Australia), Mr. D. Paviv Leit (Brazil), Mr. Charles Jasville (Ceylon), Dr. M. Albornos (Ecuador), M. Amaris (France), Mr. Anderson (Great Britain), Miss Frances Kernohan (USA), Mr. Donald Sedajn, and Dr. Berislav Borcic, Chief Medical Advisor of UNICEF.

The reception was also attended by the Assistant Foreign Minister, Dr. Jozef Vilfan. Gustav Vlahov, Ratko Pleiatic, Miss Helen Glassy and Koviljka Jakic.

The Marshal welcomed the guests as follows: "I must say that I am particularly pleased to have the opportunity to acquaint myself the gentlemen who are members of an organisation which has such a high humanitarian task. We have felt particularly the benefit of the work of that organisation because Yugoslavia has received considerable aid from it as well as have many other countries who suffered during the war. This aid helped us to alleviate the consequences of the war which were greatly felt in our country. I would also like to emphasise the fact that the cooperation between our comrades and representatives of UNICEF working in our country has been very good.

"I wish the guests to feel at home in our country and to see how we in Yugoslavia have utilised the aid given to us."

On behalf of the representatives of UNICEF, Marshal Tito was greeted by the Executive Director of the organisation, Mr. Maurice Pait, who said that Yugoslavia, despite the difficulties in which she found herself, extended to UNICEF a considerable material contribution in the amount of about one and a half million dollars.

"This contribution from Yugoslavia is particularly valuable in view of the fact that Yugoslavia herself was in a difficult situation. For us, this contribution means a proof of the magnanimity of your country. I would like to emphasise that the relations between representatives of the Yugoslav authorities and UNICEF have always been excellent. In this respect I would particularly like to mention Minister Gregoric and his Assistant Vlahov. Yugoslavia's contribution by participation in the Executive Committee of UNICEF and by the work in the country itself is also great. Here I would particularly like to mention the work done by Dr. Borcic."

During a one-hour's talk, Marshal Tito acquainted the guests with some of the details of our social politics, especially with various forms of attention paid by our authorities to the children, and, in taking leave of the representatives of UNICEF, wished that the first good impressions which they have gained in Yugoslavia be increased during their stay in our country.

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Reception given by Veljko Vlahovic and Dr. Pavle Gregoric

Yesterday at 5:30 p.m. the Deputy Foreign Minister of the FPRY, Veljko Vlahovic, received members of the International Children's Fund (UNICEF) who, as guests of the Federal Government, arrived in Belgrade yesterday. Present at the reception were also Dr. Jozse Vilfan, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY, Ratko Pleiac, Counsellor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY and Vice-President of the Executive Committee of UNICEF, Mrs. Helen Glassy, Chief of the UNICEF Mission in Yugoslavia and Koviljka Jakic, Director of a Division in the FPRY Cabinet Council for Public Health and Social Politics. The representatives of UNICEF were received during yesterday afternoon by Dr. Pavle Gregoric, Minister-President of the FPRY Cabinet Council for Public Health and Social Politics, and Gustav Vlahov, President of the General Coordination Committee for Distribution of UNICEF aid in Yugoslavia. In the name of the Federal Government, Dr. Gregoric and Veljko Vlahovic will give a supper in honour of the guests.

Meeting of UNICEF Representatives at the Zemun Airport

Members of the Programme Committee of UNICEF, headed by the President of the Committee, Mr. August Lind, arrived in Belgrade yesterday from Zurich on their first official visit to Yugoslavia. The representatives of UNICEF who have come to our country as guests of the Federal Government were met at Zemun Airport by the Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief of the Protocol Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Sloven Smodlaka, accompanied by representatives of the Ministry, the President of the Central Coordination Committee for Distribution of UNICEF Aid, Engineer Gustav Vlahov, accompanied by members of the committee, the members of the UNICEF mission in Yugoslavia headed by the chief of the mission in Yugoslavia, Mrs. Helen Glassy and representatives of the press.

During their three-day stay in our country, the guests will inspect the powdered milk factory at Osijek and the building site of the powdered milk factory in Zupanja, the building of which has been helped by UNICEF, and also acquaint themselves with the results of the work of UNICEF in our country. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 3rd November, 1951)

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SLOVENES CONTINUES  
(Trieste, 2nd November)

In the Udine-Gorizia region of Italy in which Slovene inhabitants live, blank forms have been printed for taking the census, and these forms contain no columns for nationality/language. This time again the demand that the forms be printed in Slovene for the Slovene population and that they contain columns for nationality and language has not met with any response. There are also orders threatening people with fines ranging from 20,000 to 200,000 liras for wrong execution of the forms. This concerns the Slovene population in the first place.

(BORBA - 3rd November, 1951)

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AMERICAN JOURNALISTS LEAVE OUR COUNTRY

Yesterday the 14 distinguished American journalists who visited our country in the course of their tour of Europe, left Belgrade. During their two days' stay in Yugoslavia the American journalists, together with representatives of the foreign and home press, were present at the press conference given by the President of the Government of the FPRY, Marshal of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 3rd November, 1951).

UN VISITOR IN BELGRADE: HENRI AUK (Anri Ok)

The French delegate to the United Nations Social Commission, M. Henri Auk, arrived in Belgrade yesterday. M. Auk will spend 10 days in our country as the guest of the Council for National Health and Social Policy of the Government of the FPRY. During that time he will visit many social, health, and cultural institutions in Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia and will lecture on the social policy of France since 1945. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 3rd November, 1951).

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BELGRADE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECEIVES SPANISH REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES

Yesterday morning Djuka Jokic, President of the Executive Committee of the People's Committee of Belgrade, received a delegation of former Spanish fighters and anti-Fascists, headed by Jesus Jernandez, former member of the Politburo of the CC of the Spanish CP and General Commissar in the Spanish Republican Army.

In the course of a long friendly conversation the delegation displayed interest in the problems and the organisation of local authorities in Belgrade, in the method of election to the People's Committees, in education and in the general development of the city. The delegates signed the Belgrade visitors' memorial book. The President of the Executive Committee presented each one of them with a gift from the Committee, copies of the books "Old Engravings of Belgrade" and "General Town Plan for Belgrade".

That same morning the delegates inspected various important buildings in the company of Vice-President of the Executive Committee, Mark Nikezic. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 3rd November, 1951).

GROUP OF SWEDISH JOURNALISTS VISITS NOVI SAD

(Novi Sad, 2nd November)

Yesterday a group of Swedish journalists, representing newspapers and periodicals of various trends, visited Novi Sad in the course of their tour of Yugoslavia.

The visitors saw members of the Chief Executive Committee and obtained information about the Vojvodina. They were interested in the status of the Vojvodina from the point of view of its being an autonomous district, in the composition of nationalities in it and the solution of nationalist problems, and particularly in the development of collectives in this typically agricultural district.

(BORBA - 3rd November, 1951).

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PROTEST MEETINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE MURDER OF THE YUGOSLAV FRONTIER GUARD

In connection with the foul murder of Yugoslav frontier guard Milan Milentijevic by the Bulgarian frontier guards, a protest meeting has been held in Pirot from which a telegram was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY protesting most energetically this most recent crime of the Bulgarian Cominformists and demanding that the criminals be severely punished.

A protest meeting has also been held in Titovo Uzice from which a telegram was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY as follows: "Shots fired at our frontier guards will strengthen and unite more firmly our ranks and will develop a still greater hatred for all that which is called Cominformist because the Russian imperialistic policy imperils the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia and of the Yugoslav peoples.

(BORBA - 3rd November, 1951)

CORRECTION

In the announcement pertaining to CHILDREN CLASSIFIED INTO D-3 CONSUMER CATEGORY WILL GET SPECIAL ALLOWANCE IN COUPONS FOR INDUSTRIAL ARTICLES in our yesterday's issue, we said that the cash allowance to children classified in the D-3 consumer category in lieu of food coupons will be 1500 dinars whereas it should read 1300.

(BORBA - 3rd November, 1951)



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STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF NORWEGIAN LABOUR PARTY - "WE THINK THAT THE COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES WILL BE EVEN GREATER"

Yesterday the delegation of the Norwegian Labour Party departed from our country after spending two weeks here as guests of the Commission of the CC CPY for International Questions. During their stay they visited various parts of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Hercegovina and Macedonia. Before their departure, the members of the delegation were visited by a member of the editorial staff of Borba who asked them various questions. In the first place, the delegates emphasised that they were carrying profound feelings from our country and that they thought, on the basis of their talks with our prominent leaders, that there exist great possibilities for the further broadening of the friendly relations between the peoples of Norway and Yugoslavia and for bettering the cooperation in economic and cultural activity.

The members of the delegation emphasised that, "Although we had frequent difficulties in understanding one another due to language differences, nevertheless we gained a fair knowledge of your country and its conditions during our stay in Yugoslavia. Upon our return to Norway, we shall endeavour to faithfully state all we have seen, to say wherever we go that Yugoslavia is building its economic independence tirelessly and respectfully." They specifically stated that they came across obvious economic shortcomings which were the result of earlier development in Yugoslavia but that the efforts which were being sacrificed to do away with these shortcomings as soon as possible were obvious.

When asked about conditions in Norway and the influence that the labour party, which they represent, has in Norway, the delegation gave a few characteristics of the programme and form in which it will be conducted. They dwelt upon the policies of the labour party in the village and emphasised that its influence is increasing and that a larger number of peasants are joining the party. In connection with the recently held municipal elections in Norway the delegation emphasised that this year's results showed a marked increase in membership and in the number of voters in the labour party as compared to the elections of 1947. This year the labour party gained 600 mandates while the Communist Party lost 300. The Norwegian Communists, blindly following Moscow policies, received six per cent of the total votes at the recent election (in 1945 they received eleven percent), and this best reflects their small influence.

After remarking about the country's natural beauty, the delegation completed their statement for the readers of Borba by reassuring them that they will, even though today it is difficult to foresee the concrete forms for the further economic and cultural cooperation between our two countries, acquaint the Norwegian people and the CC of the labour party in Norway with everything they had seen in our country.

"We are carrying a great number of impressions with us, and we think that the future cooperation between our two countries will be even greater," so stated the delegation as they bid us farewell.

(BORBA - 3rd November, 1951)

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# AGRICULTURAL REVIEW - SUCCESSES AND FAILURES IN MACEDONIAN PEASANT WORKING COOPERATIVES

In promoting its cooperative movement, Macedonia attained some marked results. Thus, there are today in Macedonia 981 peasant working cooperatives with 76,940 or 60% of the total number of farmsteads owning 304,723 hectares or 62% of the total area of arable land. These data show us that the roots of the cooperative movement here are deep, and that most of the Macedonian farmers approving the established policy of the Party, joined our peasant working cooperatives.

One can now boldly state that the main process of creating peasant working cooperatives in Macedonia is completed, because the percentage of farmsteads in cooperatives in most fertile regions, which own over 90% of the arable land, amounts from 75 to 94%. Thus, this percentage in wheat growing regions of Sv. Nikola, Bitolj and Kavadarci amounts to 75, 83 and 77% respectively. The percentage of farmsteads in cooperatives of industrial plant growing districts is also rather high. Thus, the percentages for districts of Demir Hisar, Radovis, Strumica and Resen amount to 93, 72, 89 and 94% respectively. In some districts, as in Berovo, Krusevo, Delcev and Demir Hisar, there is not a single village without its cooperative. Nevertheless, there are still some localities where cooperatives may be extended or numerically increased.

As to their successes, one must point out that they achieved outstanding results in capital construction. Thus, in addition to 146 cooperative centres, they erected 1,562 other buildings. For this purpose, they have been granted loans amounting to 922 million dinars.

But, despite their successes, they evinced certain failures in their work. Thus, some of the cooperatives have been formed even in regions where the prevailing conditions have not been favorable enough as to permit them to develop into strong socialist farmsteads, while, on the other hand, some of the responsible people, who interpreted Party's policy as a trend for a complete collectivization, even forced some farmers to join their local cooperatives. The result of this was that some of the speculators and enemies of socialism, after joining such cooperatives, started undermining them. Availing themselves of the effect of the past year's drought and exaggerating various organizational and other cooperative failures, these men directed their efforts in this year to disintegration of the existing cooperatives and actually succeeded in inducing many farmers to submit their applications for withdrawal from them. These hostile elements interpreted discontinuation of compulsory deliveries as a failure and a step of the government leading to capitalism.

The author of this article points out, however, that both cooperative members and their managements failed in settling some of their economic and organizational problems, permitting retention of individual farms by cooperative members in size up to 10% of the total cooperative area. In most of cases that was the best land. In addition, some of cooperative members kept on their own small farms 40% of cows, 34% of sheep and even 80% of all pigs. Under such conditions, cooperative members have been engaged more on their own than on cooperative land. He also points out that some cooperative members are now insisting to be paid in kind and get oil, for example at 37 dinars a kilogram and wool at 50 dinars a kilogram.

Finally, he points out that in spite of the fact that some members expressed their wish for withdrawing from their cooperative, none of them actually withdrew. But he said that the enemies of our cooperatives are now waging another kind of struggle, that of avoiding work in their cooperatives.

Summarized from  
 1951. )

THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS HAS DECREASED WHILE REVENUE HAS INCREASED.

After the introduction of new tariffs some changes which are characteristic occurred. These changes point out the usefulness of the new tariffs because it will contribute to alleviate transport and at the same time make possible the renewal and repairing of the rolling stock. The new tariffs will act also positively in the stabilisation of the market and in the re-distribution of means from the Expenditure Fund.

According to official data the situation in transport is as follows : in railway transport the number of passengers has decreased to a great extent and there is no appreciable increase in revenue. One travels much more comfortably.

Otherwise it is hard as yet to get a complete and more defined picture. The general percentage in the decrease in the number of passengers is not so important. It would be much more important to establish to what extent has decreased the number of passengers who pay full price for tickets. Such record-keeping has not been as yet introduced.

A representative of the General Directorate of Railways in a statement to the press said : " We know only about three factors, namely where revenue has not changed, where it has increased and where it has decreased to a great extent".

The cleanliness of trains is to-day very actual. This depends in the first place from the passengers and secondly from the capacity of repair -shops and material. As the trains are now disburdened it will be possible to take this problem in hand. Installations in trains such as sanitary, electricity etc must be repaired in the first place.

The problem of late arrivals of trains will be also solved. This has been already partly solved by the new tariffs because the length of trains has been diminished and the quantity of express -goods has decreased so that the trains have not to wait long at stations for loading.

River and sea transport.

In river transport the number of passengers has decreased by 37% while the revenue has increased by 84%. The problem of coal presents a great deal of difficulties and for this reason some of the less busy lines will be abolished such as the relation Prahovo - Belgrade.

On the relation Belgrade - Zemun a prototype of a new river boat will begin to circulate on December 1. This boat will be able to transport 150 passengers and its speed is 20 kilometers up-stream. It is planned to connect in the future with these boats the relation Sisak-Belgrade.

In sea transport the number of passengers has appreciably decreased - more than 50% while the revenues have remained the same as in October 1950.

Transport has decreased in particular on short-local relations. Namely competition has appeared. Privately owned motor-boats and barges are transporting passengers at a cheaper rate. Even Fishing Cooperatives

have become competitors on the local lines. They have not as yet applied new tariffs.

Air and Road Transport.

The question of air transport is very interesting. Here the number of passengers has decreased to the greatest extent - by more than 70 %. The decrease has been felt mostly on lines where there are good railway connections, for example on the relations Belgrade-Zagreb, Belgrade-Skoplje, Belgrade - Ljubljana. the line Belgrade-Titograd has remained fairly firm. On this line the number of passengers has decreased only by 20 %. These are official figures.

Syndicate members will enjoy this year a rebate on all relations. How great the rebate will be depends on different conditions. The rebate will be greater on less busy lines.

Road transport has been the least influenced by the new tariffs. The number of passengers has decreased only by 40% but the revenues have doubled. ( This refers to inter-urban and town transport ).

A representative of the Road Transport said that they are going to save a great deal on tires, and that they are expecting to increase the number of passengers to 80 % of the number prior to the introduction of new tariffs - because hitherto many state employees have not taken out their rebate tickets.

( POLITIKA , November 3, 1951 ).

PROTEST NOTE TO THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY has sent to the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade a note protesting **strongly against** the premeditated murder of Yugoslav frontier guard Milan Milentijevic by Bulgarian frontier guards on 27th October and demanding of the Bulgarian Government to call the culprits to account and to pay to the family of the dead Yugoslav soldier 600,000 dinars in respect of indemnity.

In the note it is said that this premeditated murder by the Bulgarian frontier guards represents another proof of the fact that the Bulgarian Government is awaredly pursuing a policy of provoking greater and greater tension on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border with the object of encouraging the policy of cold war which is being conducted against the Yugoslav peoples. The provocation by the Bulgarian frontier guards carried out on 27th October is only one out of the 140 armed provocations conducted by the Bulgarian frontier guards on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border since the beginning of this year. The provocation took place at a spot seven kilometres away from Dimitrovgrad, in the vicinity of the village of Donje Nevlje at 5:15 p.m. when the Bulgarian soldiers made an ambush from where they fired on the Yugoslav patrol which was moving one hundred metres inside Yugoslav territory. The Yugoslav frontier guardsman, Milan Milentijevic, who received a wound in the head, died three hours later. The Yugoslav Commission which carried out the inquiry found that the Bulgarian soldiers had continued firing on the Yugoslav soldiers while the latter were carrying their wounded comrade, even when the Yugoslav soldiers were 300 metres inside Yugoslav territory. The Yugoslav soldiers were forced to fire at the Bulgarian soldiers in self defense, and after that the Bulgarian soldiers withdrew. The Commission also discovered by hearing witnesses and examining the situation on the spot that the provocation was premeditated.

At the end of its note, the Government of the FPRY again demanded of the Bulgarian Government to undertake decisive measures and to put an end to the nonpeace-loving activity of its frontier guards and thus to remove the real causes of the strained situation which exists on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 3rd November, 1951)

#### NEW DEAN OF THE MACEDONIAN FACULTY OF LAW AND ECONOMICS

On October 29, at a session of the University Council in Skoplje the Dean and his deputies were elected for the newly opened Faculty of Law and Economics. Representatives of other Faculties and the Council of Science and Culture of PR Macedonia were also present.

A report on the organization of this newly opened Faculty was submitted by Professor Dr. Kiril Miljovski, the Rector of the Skoplje University. Six regular professors have already been engaged, apart from five others who promised to work in Skoplje for a year; two assistant-professors were also hired, so that regular work is to begin shortly. Necessary premises have also been found.

Spase Kuljan spoke on the occasion on behalf of the Council of Science and Culture of PR Macedonia in his capacity as its deputy chairman. Professor Dr. Juzbasic greeted the meeting on behalf of all university professors in Skoplje.

At the end of this session Professor Vanko Burzevski was unanimously elected as the Dean of the Faculty of Law and Economics. Professors Dr. Todor Mirovski and Professor Aleksandar Hristov were also elected as his deputies.

Lectures are due to begin as of 5 November.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, October -30, 1951)

#### SUBSIDY TO REFUGEES FROM AEGEAN MACEDONIA

The people's authorities in Prilep have been devoting special attention to the welfare of refugees from Aegean Macedonia. This year over 300,000 dinars have been allocated to them as assistance. In addition to this, they also received household goods, clothing and footwear.

Ten refugees received medical treatment at various spas free, while all others who needed medical attention also got it free. 37 aged persons were accommodated in special homes.

Five dwelling houses with 34 flats were also built for them. Other four houses will also be erected for them in Prilep.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, October 30, 1951)

#### UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES IN STATE FARMS AND CO-OPERATIVES

The latest economic measures were welcomed by the working people both in town and villages. They all displayed a great interest in buying various goods. During the first ten days of each month flour is chiefly bought to such an extent that even queues could be noticed in front of shops. At Kavadarci, 16,000 kg. of flour are sold daily in each shop. On the whole, less foodstuffs were sold this month than last month. For example, 10,239 kg. of sugar were sold upon ration cards last month, while only 6,500 kg. were sold

this month. As regards the sale of lard, the situation is similar. 5,778 kg. of lard were sold this month as compared with 8,069 kg. sold last month. The same applies to the sale of soap. Flour: 89,000 kg. as compared with 16,000 kg. sold this month.

Regardless to fall in foodstuffs prices, the prices of agricultural prices have remained the same. This is chiefly due to speculative and unhealthy tendencies of some state farms.

On the market at Kavadar, for example, potatoes could be found at 10 dinars a kilo, but lately the price was increased to 15-18 dinars owing to the intervention of the state farm "Trajko Tefov" in Manastirce. The situation as regards the price of pork is exactly the same: pork could be found at 180 dinars a kilo until recently, while as soon as "Trajko Tefov" farm appeared on the market a new price ranging from 210 to 250 was introduced. Furthermore, this farm brings only a limited supply to the market, although it has a good supply available. If it would be willing to influence and even regulate the formation of prices as its duty is then its dealings would be quite different from the current ones. As the situation now is it is in favour of speculation.

Peasant working co-operatives also proved to be reluctant to bring more of their produce to the market hoping that shortly prices might rise so that they would be able to make higher profits. This applies to the sale of flour, cereals, potatoes, rakija, etc. Granting of short-term credits to co-operatives provoked such tendencies in co-operatives because their temporary requirements of money were met from those credits and were no longer in need of money. They were also in their turn inclined to support speculation with foodstuffs.

In order to improve the situation on the market on the whole it will be necessary to make the state farm managements understand that they should send bigger supplies of foodstuffs to the market with the object of regulating the prices. The same applies to co-operatives. Co-operatives in mountain areas should also supply firewood. This would affect the price of firewood sold by individual peasants in towns at a very high price.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, October 30, 1951)

ARRIVAL OF THE "SS SLOVENIJA" FROM THE UNITED STATES

The motor ship "Slovenija" brought from the United States a modern X-Ray apparatus for our hospital at Risan in Montenegro. Its cargo further comprised about 270 tons of newsprint, and a certain amount of lard and tallow for our industrial enterprises.

(SLOVENSKI POROCEVALEC, Oct. 30, 1951)

TWO HUNDRED MILITIAMEN GO VOLUNTARILY TO WORK IN SLOVENE MINES

Following their promise given to Marshal Tito on the anniversary of the foundation of the People's Militia, over 200 militiamen, NCOs and officers went voluntarily to work in various mines for two months. They were directed to the mines at Zagorje, Kisovec, Hrastnik, Senovo, Kocevje and Velenje. A majority will help at Velenje. The total number of those who wished to go was far bigger, but they could not leave their post. They promised to double their efforts in carrying out their daily duty.

(SLOVENSKI POROCEVALEC, 31, 1951)

MACEDONIAN MILITIAMEN ARE TO WORK IN MINES

This year 220 militiamen are to work in coal mines of Macedonia. Militiamen, NCOs and officers will spend there two months. In this way they will greatly contribute to the completion of estimated plans of production in our mines.

Over 2,000 militiamen will this year help with the coal exploitation in our country in all.

This is not for the first time that militiamen participate in public works. They also participated in the erection of the Samac-Sarajevo railway, the building of New Belgrade, the construction of the Zagreb-Belgrade highway, and so on. From June 1 to September 30, 1948, four brigades of young militiamen from Macedonia worked for two months on the "Brotherhood-Unity" highway and the building of New Belgrade. They were all decorated for satisfactory work. They all exceeded their norms at work.

(NOVA MAKEDONIJA, October 30, 1951)

REORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES IN MACEDONIA

During the first half of November people's committees will be reorganized in all the districts of Macedonia. The representatives of the Regional People's Committee of Skoplje proposed that in future there should be only 10 municipalities instead of 24 district people's committees. The population of each area is to range from 3,500 to 7,000.

Similar steps will be undertaken in other regions in Macedonia where the total number of municipalities is expected to be much smaller than that of the previous people's committees.

(SLOVENSKI POROCEVALEC, November 1, 1951)